

# The Bismarck Tribune.

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## RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

Further Reports Showing an Extremely Desperate Condition of Affairs in the Flooded Valleys.

Lieut. Danenhouser Relates the Terrible Experience of the Jeannette Party in the Frozen Zone.

A Wild and Lawless Mob of Strikers Threatening Life and Property in Omaha.

The Civil Authorities, Finding Themselves Powerless, Invoke the Aid of the Regular Army.

### The Flood-Ruined Planters.

LITTLE ROCK, March 9.—A gentleman who arrived to-day from De Sota county says the destitution in consequence of the flood is beyond description. The water has reached an unprecedented height, and scarcely a farm house has escaped inundation. The inhabitants are fleeing to higher land, where they await starvation and death. The situation is appalling, and without government aid, quickly bestowed, the developments of the next few days must be horrible in the extreme. Many persons are feeding on the carcasses of dead cattle which float down the stream.

### AT NEW ORLEANS AND VICINITY.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—A special from Bayou Sara says the Point Calvee levee, three miles above here on the west bank of the river, gave way last night. This is a new levee, and not yet finished. Yesterday the citizens cut a new levee in front of the new work for the purpose of letting the water against the new levee. The cut became some 300 feet wide; and the water rushed with such force against the new levee that about fifty feet of it was swept away. The break in the new levee to-day is 300 feet, and is increasing. This will flood a portion of the Folz river country, and increase the volume of water from the Margansia sufficiently to affect the best lands west of Baton Rouge. The only spot in the levees in front of New Orleans about which any apprehension exists, is just above the railroad depot at Carrolltown. A guard is maintained there constantly. At the head of Canal street the gauge shows that the river is still between seven and eight inches below the high water mark of 1874. A rice flume caused a break in the Cornelia plantation levee, which was closed by hard work. Rice flumes are said to constitute the principal danger to the levees at Bonnet Carre Point, which is keeping planters busy repairing. Dangers from muskrat holes are giving them much trouble, and now and then a break occurs in levees, caused by defective rice flumes. At points between Baton Rouge and the mouth of the river, breaks are reported almost daily, but no serious damage has resulted.

### THE "GRIPE" QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Lincoln has received telegraphic reports from Capt. Lee in regard to the damage and suffering caused by the floods in Mississippi. The overflow is the most disastrous and widespread that ever occurred. The lowest estimate places the number of destitute people at 18,000. Many residents of back counties have taken refuge in the hills, and their immediate wants are provided for through local aid. With 100,000 rations already sent, 50,000 now on the way from St. Louis, and with local aid furnished by Mississippi, the destitution will be provided for until the 30th inst. Everything shows that the destitute must be cared for at least thirty days from date, which will require an additional twenty days rations for 108,000 persons, making a total of 36,000 rations. Many planters say it will be five or six weeks before work can be done in the overflowed districts.

### A Land That is Colder Than Fargo.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—W. W. Danenhouser has received a letter from his son, Lieut. John Danenhouser, of the Jeannette Arctic exploring expedition, dated Bulun, mouth of the Lena, Nov. 9, 1881. There is added a postscript, dated at Yakoutsk, Dec. 17. The trip up the river from Bulun to Yakoutsk occupied fifty-six days, and was made on sledges, with dogs, reindeer and horses. Lieut. Danenhouser describes the journey as one full of severe hardships. There were stations at intervals on the way constructed of logs. He describes the last one of these, seventeen miles from Yakoutsk as the best of the lot. This was a small log building with a corn shed attached. It was composed of one room, in which were about twenty people when the party arrived. In the center was the body of a horse, killed for food and brought into the room to thaw out. During the night the party stopped at this hut. Jack Cole, the boatswain, while laboring under aberration of mind, got up and started out to walk to New York to see his wife. The thermometer was 60 degrees below zero. It required all that Lieut. Danenhouser could do to induce him to come back into the hut. At Yakoutsk Lieut. Danenhouser says he found a man who understood French, and was taken to the governor, who treated him with great kindness and consideration. He detained the lieutenant with instructions to give the wants of the party special attention. They were conducted to a small hotel conducted on the American plan. Lieut. Danenhouser speaks of his stay in Yakoutsk as exceedingly pleasant and comfortable. Dec. 24th the governor sent officers to Lieut. Danenhouser to ask him at what time the Christmas festivities began in America, and when informed

that they usually commence Christmas Eve, he sent his sleigh for the party to come to his residence for supper and spend the evening. In speaking of the terrible voyage of the party, Lieut. Danenhouser says they had to travel 700 miles over the ice from the ship to the mouth of the Lena. They landed in shoal water, and were compelled to wade two miles to land. They were forced to travel 100 miles further before they reached shelter, and he says he was up five days and four nights without sleep or rest. He mentions the fact that out of thirty-three composing the crew and officers of the Jeannette only thirteen are known to be living, and one is known to be dead.

### The Great Omaha Strike.

OMAHA, March 9.—The strikers and laborers' union are flushed with the victory of their raid on the "seab" laborers on the grading yesterday afternoon, and in secret meetings to-day seriously contemplated sacking the Burlington and Missouri railroad depots and offices, and the Daily Herald office. At one time they decided upon such an outrage, but subsequently reconsidered it. The railway company has its office and depot barricaded and watched to-night, and the city is in a state of considerable uneasiness. The authorities are preparing to cope with the strikers, but will probably await the arrival of troops before a resumption of work will be attempted. A meeting was held by the strikers to-night, at which they developed a policy of representing to the state authorities that there is no cause for calling out the military, and that to bring troops will tend to create bad feeling and lead to a collision.

### UNITED STATES TROOPS CALLED FOR.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 9.—The strike and riot at Omaha has assumed formidable proportions. The mayor and sheriff have telegraphed Gov. Vance to obtain United States troops to suppress it. The governor has made a requisition on the president for military aid, and orders to that effect are expected hourly. All the state troops are under arms. The governor is determined to enforce the law and protect lives and property, and will exercise his authority to the utmost limit.

### Jesse James Again.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—It was reported this afternoon by Agent Lunan, who came in on the Washburn train, that he obtained from the sheriff of Moberly the information that Jesse James and a companion had been surrounded by officers in some place (unknown to the gentleman) in Kansas, in a little cottage. That Jesse fought desperately and killed seven of his assailants and wounded three others, being himself mortally wounded. This story is treated with incredulity by some of the local officers here, and is wholly disbelieved by others. Particulars are wanting.

### Can Stand Six Inches More.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—The Avalanche's Helena, Ark., special says the river is stationary there, and it is thought the greatest danger is over, and that the Walker street levee will protect the city from above. Everything depends on the river. We can stand six inches more of water, but anything in excess of that would endanger the entire city. The heavy rain of last night caused a rise of seven inches in the overflow, but has since declined.

### Beauty and the Bicycle.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Miss Louise Armand, the champion lady bicyclist, started on a 600 mile ride here to-day in Armory Hall. She is to make 600 miles in six consecutive days, riding between the hours of 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. At the completion of her ride to-night she had covered 110 miles in eight hours and fifty minutes, which is said to beat any previous record.

### Jumping for Life.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 9.—The Elmore House, at Trenton, Mo., on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, was destroyed by fire at three o'clock this morning. The building was a five-story brick structure. Many guests were compelled to jump from the upper story windows. One man had both legs broken, and it is rumored that two lost their lives.

### More Consolidation.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—Dan P. Ee's, of Cleveland, president of the Ohio Central railroad, and Samuel Thomas, of Columbus, and Calvin S. Boyce, of Lima, respectively vice-president and solicitor of the company, met here to-day and agreed upon a plan which will doubtless result in the consolidation of the Ohio Central railway and the Ohio Central coal company.

### Sorrowing "Canucks."

QUEBEC, March 9.—At the opening of the legislature to-day, the lieutenant governor spoke of the recent attempt to shoot the queen, which had been the occasion of universal sorrow and amazement. He expressed profound sympathy with the United States in the killing of President Garfield.

### How They "Rusle" in the East.

BOSTON, March 6.—Chas. Cunningham, who claims to be a hotel-keeper in the south, and an employee of the Parker house eighteen years ago, was arrested to-day on the charge of trying to extort \$25,000 from the proprietor of the Parker house under threats to burn the establishment.

### Killed With a Club.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 9.—News was received here of a terrible tragedy in Harrisburg, Potsette county, which occurred Tues-

day evening. Prof. E. J. Wilmot, a teacher, and county treasurer, and J. J. Smith, had an altercation about the former's whipping the latter's child in school, when Smith seized a piece of wood and struck Wilmot on the head, the blow crushing the skull and the brain oozing out. The victim died in three hours. Smith surrendered. The affair caused the greatest excitement ever known in Potsette county.

### THE MAGINNIS MINES.

Capt. John W. Smith Tells What He Knows About Them.

The Maginnis mines are beginning to take a firm hold on the people at Miles City and other towns in eastern Montana, where they are in a position to obtain the bottom facts regarding the merits of the new mineral fields. Capt. John W. Smith, of Miles City, now in Bismarck who has spent much time and some money to ascertain the true state of affairs in the new camp, is enthusiastic in its praise, and has no hesitancy in recommending his old-time friends, whom he would under no conditions wilfully send on a wild goose chase, to go there. From what the captain has been able to learn during the winter, he is confident that the Maginnis region will be the center of an unprecedented gold excitement, the coming season. Parties who have been there from Miles return to the diggings as soon as they get an outfit. This new land of auriferous promise covers an extent of country about as large as the Black Hills. The point where the placer and quartz have been discovered is between four and five miles from Fort Maginnis. The military post and the camp, which is called Maidenville, are divided by a belt of mountains, passable only by a foot trail. The distance to be traveled by wagon from the fort is thirty miles. The present population of the camp is about 400, but already stampers are beginning to go there in small numbers from other camps in Montana. There are as yet no large business firms there, and in Capt. Smith's judgment such establishments will be among the great necessities within a month or two. The sluicing season lasts only about six to ten weeks; beginning when the spring thaws set in and ending during the early summer. Under such circumstances it will require two seasons to wash the gravel, which fact insures two booming seasons at least. It is the placer mines that keep up hurrahs times in a mining camp.

The captain, who is familiar with the geography of that country, coincides with the TRIBUNE as to the best route to reach the new Eldorado. At present, while the river is in the embrace of old Boreas, he advises parties desiring to inspect the camp before venturing there with stocks of goods, to go to Miles City and from there make the trip by private conveyance. This is now the practicable route, but in the spring upon the opening of navigation, he advises every one to go by the way of the Missouri river steamers to Rocky Point, and from thence by a splendid wagon road to Maidenville, the metropolis of the Maginnis gold fields.

There will undoubtedly be overland transportation at the Missouri river terminus to accommodate the freight and passenger traffic. Many private teams and regular freighting outfits will concentrate at Rocky Point by the arrival of the first boats up the river. That the stampede will be large there is scarcely the shadow of a doubt.

### The Winnipeg Boom Coming Here.

The Winnipeg legion, on the other side of the line in the province of Manitoba, which the Moose River railroad will connect with Bismarck, is enjoying an extraordinary boom at present. People are going there by the railroad train loads, but are meeting with disappointment. The country is a bleak, cold, dreary waste. A gentleman who arrived in Bismarck Wednesday from that section, assures the TRIBUNE that Bismarck is regarded with unusual favor by the humbugged immigrants there, and that the best portion of them intend to come here to locate. A majority of the people composing the Winnipeg influx are from the snow-cursed belts of Canada, and were under the impression that Manitoba offered them a more balmy climate, but this has proved a delusion and a snare, and they are accordingly disappointed with that region, and are turning their faces towards the cheenook belt of Bismarck. The gentleman referred to whose name the TRIBUNE regrets to say, cannot be recalled, is infatuated with the clear and cheerful climate of this section. He has stuck his stakes here and is confident that nine out of ten of the Winnipeg victims who visit us will follow suit.

### An Old Deadwood Murder.

The recent pardon of Martin L. Couk, serving a life sentence in the House of Correction at Detroit, for the murder of Mrs. Colison at Deadwood, in 1873, brings to memory the several remarkable features of the case. The murder was so revolting in its character (the victim being brained while asleep) as to create a good deal of excitement there. A disreputable negro, known as

"Nigger General," was suspected of the foul deed and narrowly escaped lynching. Everybody felt that he ought to be hung on general principles, and his life was only saved by being placed in jail, where he was kept and guarded for several weeks. Had the husband of the murdered woman—under the circumstances which surrounded the case—been in Deadwood on the night of the murder, there is but little doubt he would have been gobbled. He, however, proved an alibi, and then came Couk's and Mrs. Boughton's turn. The latter was acquitted, but Couk was sentenced to be hung. Obtaining a new trial, the sentence was modified to imprisonment for life, and now he is at liberty.

### Devil's Lake.

David Olmstead, writing of the country between Grand Forks and the Mouse River country, which he explored for eastern capitalists in 1879, says of Devil's Lake:

"Here we find the fertile soil of the Red River Valley, but a better system of drainage. Here we find larger bodies of timber, but in the coming future a greater need for their existence. The soil might be ever so fertile and the lake ever so beautiful, yet without this rich gift of nature I fear it would be a long time ere the settlement of Red River Valley would be repeated, and I would not have my readers fancy that the supply is inexhaustible, but for Dakota and its peculiar location it might be considered a large body of timber. If I was called upon to make a modest estimate of the number of acres of timber land on the north shore and south shore of Devil's Lake, I should place it at from 50,000 to 60,000 acres. This would supply two or three thousand families with all the timber that is needed for a prairie farm. Projecting out from the north shore is a body of land known as Graham's Island, but since the new survey that was made last June, it is classed a peninsula, as it is connected with the main land by a sandy ridge. From this point to the south shore is but a short distance, and the Indians on the reservation frequently paddle their canoes across to the north shore and there enjoy themselves amongst the oaks and ashes of Graham's Peninsula. There is another peninsula east of Graham that is known as Rock Island. This is hardly equal to its near neighbor, but can boast of some fine timber. The military authorities here at the Fort projected a scheme a short time ago to have these fine bodies of timber included in the military reservation, but others saw the evil effect it would have on the future development of the country, and opposed and defeated their plans. There are some twelve hundred (1200) Indians on their reservation on the south shore, but one would hardly realize that they were the dreaded aborigines of the country if it were not for their bronzed faces that classes them as Indians. Fifteen years ago they were the wild, whooping devils of western Minnesota. Now they are a quiet, friendly and kind-hearted race of people, always glad to see you, and are industrious and almost self-sustaining. They have fine little farms, school houses and are making rapid progress toward higher civilization, and for these astonishing results they are largely indebted to their Indian agent, Major McLaughlin, and their Catholic friends. As one sees and studies this fertile and beautiful country, now the home of the Indians and only yesterday vacated by the buffaloes, it does not require a prophetic mind to foretell its glorious future. The day is close at hand that will witness a sudden transition from buffalo bones and desolation to the activity and changes that follows western emigration. Railroads, immigration and trade cannot well avoid paying tribute to the coming metropolis that will reflect itself in the waters of the beautiful Minnewaukon (Indian name). It will be a second Fargo, but on a larger scale. Turtle Mountain, Moose river and the Cheyenne country will contribute to its development and prosperity; and here we must not overlook its future attractions as a summer and pleasure resort. The scenery will satisfy the most fastidious. On one side of the lake, high frowning bluffs and gravelly shores; then smiling across from the opposite bank, beautiful rolling prairies, spotted here and there with fine groves of timber. The lake itself assuming all kinds of shapes and forms in one place it seems as if a person might jump from shore to shore; then expanding out again for miles it becomes a magnificent body of water, full of islands, peninsulas and promontories. It is indeed a beautiful lake; nevertheless, like many other things, it has its faults. It is very excitable and the least wind arouses its ire, and sometimes it will put on all the airs of a young ocean. One moment it will be all sunshine, the next it will be sending its spray high upon the gravelly banks. But we must now bid adieu to this Land of Tottem, her lakes and rills and alluvial bottoms, and journey on to the Great Mouse valley, that is in many respects similar and equal to the Red river valley that we have left a hundred miles behind us.

### Our Jamestown Neighbor.

The Jamestown Alert is manifesting poor judgment in its attacks upon Bismarck and the Moose River railroad company. It should not be a cause of jealousy to the Alert because our people are determined to build a railroad through the Mouse river region to Manitoba. There is plenty of room for the Alert man to run another line from his village through that country to any point his fancy may dictate. All that will be necessary for him to do is to put up the wealth necessary to pay for the improvement. If he is unable to do that, it should be no grounds for maligning Bismarck and her citizens who are successfully pushing the Mouse River and Manitoba enterprise. The trouble with our esteemed contemporary seems to be jealousy, and he evidently finds relief from its corroding nightmare by kicking at his more successful neighbors. This seems to be the size of his malady. Of course the citizens of Bismarck and the officers of the Moose River railroad care nothing for the Alert's ravings, but the TRIBUNE refers to the matter in the hope that the Alert man will "take a tumble" and cease making "a ass of himself" for the sake of North Dakota journalism.

## THE STORY OF A DAY.

What We Learn by Telegraph From the Various Corners of the Busy World.

Boston has Another Financial Sensation in the Failure of Sweet & Co., Bankers.

A Whole Family Frozen to Death Near Winnipeg in the Blizzard of Saturday.

Great Activity at the Track of the Louisville Jockey Club—Condensed Telegrams.

### Boston's "Busted" Bank.

BOSTON, March 7.—At a meeting of the creditors of Chas. A. Sweet & Co., the suspended banking firm, had to-day, the following statement was made: Liabilities, all sorts, \$2,826,111; assets, estimating Massachusetts Central bonds at 60 cents on the dollar, \$2,775,057. In addition to this is Sweet's private capital, \$447,000, which is turned over for the debts of the firm making total assets \$3,222,057, leaving a surplus of \$345,941. No detailed list of creditors or assets was furnished the press. James H. Beak, president of the second national bank, D. B. Whitney, president of the Suffolk national bank, and several other directors of the New England bank, were appointed a committee to arrange for settling the firm's affairs. There seems no doubt of the payment of the firm's liabilities, in full, and without great delay. The feeling among banks and brokers to-day is more confident. No other failure is probable.

Boston, March 9.—At a meeting of the creditors of Chas. A. Sweet & Co., the firm proposed to assign all its property and assets to trustees, who are to take charge of its affairs and settle up as soon as possible. The proposition was accepted by the creditors present, and the remaining creditors are advised to co-operate. The committee stated that claims will be met dollar for dollar, and that Sweet will besides have left an ample competency. Thirty days are all allowed the other creditors to agree to the plan.

### The Coming Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 7.—The Louisville Jockey Club has recently put the running track in beautiful condition, while the grounds have been beautified with grass, plants and trees. Handsome additions to the grand stands are to be completed by April 1st. Among the recent arrivals are the stables of A. Burnham, from New York; G. W. Stewart, Shelby county, and O. W. West. Many of the horsemen, to avoid the great crush and demand for stabling, are arranging private stables at the grounds, improving many of them handsomely. Before the fifteenth of this month 150 race horses will be in training on the grounds. The exorbitant street car fares will be reduced, and three or four trolley coaches will run regularly during the meeting. Excursions from Chicago are being arranged, to be followed by similar accommodations from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville and Indianapolis. The spring meeting seems to have added new impetus to the love for the race horse, so prevalent in the south and west.

### Caught by the Blizzard.

WINNIPEG, March 7.—[Special]—The blizzard of Saturday left disaster in its train. At Meadow Lea thirty miles west of Winnipeg, a house belonging to John Taylor was burned down, and his wife and three daughters were frozen to death. The body of one daughter has not yet been recovered. Miss Reel, of Winnipeg, who was on a visit to Taylor's kept close to the fire, and was rescued with her hands and feet somewhat frozen.

### Buckeye Badge.

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—The house of representatives to-day adopted a joint resolution to submit to the people a proposition to amend the constitution granting a license to the traffic in liquor, under regulations, and giving the general assembly power to restrict and prohibit a special tax.

### The Mississippi at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—The river here, according to the signal service official reports, has declined one inch, and now marks 35 feet 11 inches on the gauge. A steady rain has fallen all day which will perhaps again cause a rise.

### A Fat Boy's Farewell.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—David Navarro, the fat boy who has been on exhibition in different museums throughout the country, died in the pest house of small-pox this morning. The deceased was 21 years of age, and weighed 740 pounds.

### Snatched from Eternity.

YAKTOWN, D. T., March 9.—Brave Bear, who was to have been hung here to-day, has gained another lease of life by the motion for a new trial going to the supreme court for argument at the May term.



# The Bismarck Tribune.

## THEY COME, 300,000 STRONG.

A territorial exchange truthfully says that if present indications are to be relied upon, the early spring will witness one of the most remarkable migrations of the century. Every state, every county and nearly every town east of the Mississippi will furnish its quota of men for the grand army of emigration that has already sent out its advance couriers to spy out the land. A few years ago Kansas and Nebraska were the objective points to which the march of emigration was directed. The broad prairies and fertile valleys of Dakota were unknown, and immigration had pictured a wild desert country habitable only to wild beasts and still wilder men. The few hardy pioneers that had settled within her borders gave glowing descriptions of the balminess of the climate and the wonderful fertility of her soil, but to these accounts the over-wise people of the east gave little credence, reasoning that if the northern portion of the eastern states had such a rigorous climate and sterile soil, Dakota must be colder and more sterile, but the developments of the last few years have most effectually changed all that, and now Dakota is looked to with longing eyes by the over-crowded people of the east, and inspired by the glowing accounts of friends who are already in the promised land, they are coming. Every available means and route will be crowded to the utmost to accommodate the thousands who are only waiting for the opening of spring to begin the march. The question naturally arises in the minds of many, "what has Dakota to offer to the settler?" Everything that any country can offer is placed before the people here. Rich farming lands that have been awaiting the settler for untold centuries can be had for the asking; all that is required in return is that the settler shall make the free gift of the government his home.

A climate that is much less rigorous than that of the eastern states in the same latitude and from the dryness of the atmosphere absolutely free from malaria or contagious diseases.

A soil that will grow every variety of farm production that can be produced in any of the eastern states, in fact it is much easier to name the things which will not grow than to name the things that are raised in abundance. There is not a single thing that can be said with truthfulness against this country.

The great railroad corporations of the northwest are pushing their lines in every direction through the territory affording the best of facilities for marketing grain. The companies are neither of them land grant companies but are building the roads as a legitimate business venture, with an eye to the future importance of the territory as a farming section.

Thriving towns are springing up all over the country, many of them being so located that of necessity they must be in time large and important cities. Business chances are as numerous as the most exacting could desire, and on every hand enterprise and thrift are observed. There are thousands of acres of the best farming lands in the world still unoccupied and only waiting for settlement and cultivation to make them as valuable as any farm lands in the Union. Let the grand army come on, there is room for them all.

THOS. R. EARLE and R. J. Sproule, of Toronto, Canada, are in the city looking for investments in real estate. They have considered the position of Bismarck on the maps, the advantage of the Missouri river and the certainty of other roads coming in, and believe in Bismarck's future. They are well informed as to every point in relation to the city and country, and although they may not purchase now they are liable to drop in later in the season and clean up some of the best bargains offered. Mr. Earle offered John Quinlan \$30 an acre cash for his quarter section, but John refused it and declined to name any price. They go to Winnipeg where they made some excellent investments some months ago, which they are now closing out to advantage. These gentlemen made some points in relation to Bismarck's advantages that astonished Bismarck's oldest and most enthusiastic boomers—as to its slightly and healthful location, its facilities for drainage, etc., etc., not to speak of its commercial advantages—its prospects for becoming a railroad center, and the probability of its becoming the capital of the new state of North Dakota.

An important bill has been introduced in the house of representatives which, if

it becomes a law, will give to the Indians in severalty that portion of the great Sioux reservation lying south of the White Earth, and open that north to settlement. The bill is published elsewhere.

THE following is the text of Mr. Pettigrew's bill to create the new Jamestown land district and define the boundaries thereof:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that all that part of the territory of Dakota bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of township 139, range 61; thence north to the fourteenth standard parallel; thence west to the eleventh guide-meridian; thence south to the eleventh standard parallel; thence east to the tenth guide-meridian; thence south to the southwest corner of township 130, range 73; thence east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Jamestown land district, the office of which shall be located at Jamestown.

SEC. 2. That the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, is hereby authorized to appoint a register and receiver of said land district, who shall discharge like and similar duties and receive the same amount of compensation allowed to other officers discharging like duties in the land offices of said territory.

SEC. 3. That the president of the United States may change the location of said land office from time to time as the public interests may require.

THE T. S. White Stationery Co., St. Paul, takes the place of T. S. White & Co., which was somewhat embarrassed by the Vanderhoof embezzlement. The incorporators are C. D. Gilliland, W. P. Warner, H. A. Castle, J. J. McCurdy, N. W. Kittson and T. S. White. The stockholders in addition to the above embrace twelve or fifteen of the leading capitalists in St. Paul. The authorized capital of the concern is \$50,000 of which \$30,000 was paid up at once. Eastern wholesale houses not only expressed great confidence in Mr. White, but a willingness to carry a portion of the stock of the concern if it was desired. Those who know Mr. White will rejoice that his friends came so quickly to his relief when in distress, but they know him to be deserving of confidence, and therefore will not be surprised. Mr. White is not only one of the best business men in St. Paul, but he is also genial and honorable. May the new firm prosper.

THE work of the Chamber of Commerce begins to tell already to the advantage of Bismarck. Every train brings some one seeking a location for labor or capital, and the TRIBUNE has yet to learn of a man who contributed his mite who is dissatisfied with the returns that are being received. C. R. Williams said last evening, "I gave one hundred dollars to help along the boom, and am ready to give nine hundred more as occasion demands, for the same purpose." It is that kind of spirit that will attract attention to the country, develop its resources and force it on to its destiny. McKenzie, Raymond, Wetherby, Weaver and other large contributors entertain the same spirit, and all feel that their money has been wisely spent.

It is to be hoped that every lot owner and every farmer will take advantage of the offer made by the North Pacific to transport free trees and tree cuttings for planting timber. There is nothing that will so readily prove the value of this country as tree culture, and there is nothing that will add so much to its advantages or so much to the value of property. The grateful shade of the trees will be appreciated in summer by birds and beasts as well as by mankind, and in winter they will afford protection. Rainfall will be increased through the planting, and the force of the winds will be broken. Let every man who loves his country, plant trees.

GEN. SHERMAN favors the movement for compulsory retirement of army officers at 62 years of age, but thinks some exceptions should be made, as occasionally one would be found who could do valuable service after attaining that age. Gen. Sherman is 62. Congress, however, seems determined to give the young officers a chance.

THE widow of Daniel Webster died at New Rochelle, N. Y., on Sunday last, at the advanced age of 84 years. Mr. Webster, it will be remembered, died in 1852, since which time his widow has lived in retirement.

THE farmers are glad to suspend seedling operations for a few days, because of about an inch of snow which fell yesterday,

and they sincerely hope for more of the same. Although the ground is in excellent condition, additional moisture will prove advantageous, and it is of most value at this season in the form of snow.

THE acting governor of Dakota has pardoned Martin L. Couk, of Deadwood, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence of the murder of Mrs. Callison in 1879. The principal witness has since admitted that she swore to a lie because she had a spite against Couk, and thus secured his conviction.

MR. PETTIGREW has introduced a bill restoring the right to make a second homestead or timber culture entry upon the public lands under certain circumstances. The commissioner of the general land office is authorized under the bill to make the ruling that will permit it.

It is sincerely to be hoped that all who can will not only plant trees, but sow tame grasses, particularly clover and timothy. Let it be proven beyond question that tame grasses will grow and prove profitable in this country.

COL. B. F. CAMPBELL, of southern Dakota, in answer to an article which appeared in the Washington Star of the 25th ult. claiming that there is not one farmer in ten who desires the admission of southern Dakota as a state, and that there was not a single farmer in the delegation in Washington from Dakota, writes to the Washington Republican and discloses the following facts regarding the delegation from southern Dakota: "Out of the 63 delegates who came to Washington to advocate the admission of southern Dakota, 17 of them were farmers, 2 doctors, 10 lawyers, 7 real estate agents, 8 merchants, 5 editors, 3 ministers, 4 bankers, 1 sheriff, 2 postmasters, 1 clerk of court, 1 judge of supreme court, 2 railroad employees, and more than one-half of them have been engaged in farming. This does not include the delegation that preceded us from the Black Hills country. But nearly all of them have 'now' gone home."

A BURIED forest has been found in the Red river valley. The Grand Forks Plaindealer of the 2d inst., says Robt. P. Purdy, a farmer living fifteen miles west of that place, while engaged about three weeks ago in sinking a well upon his farm struck a subterranean growth of timber. At the depth of about thirteen feet from the surface his work was interrupted by a large and obstinate root, which was removed after a time of patient toil; but what surprised him most was, after digging a little further, the discovery of the body of a sound ash tree, sixteen inches in circumference, which he had to cut through with an ax. A year ago Mr. Purdy sank a well about twenty rods from this spot, and at about the same depth came upon similar timber. The discovery of sound timber, thirteen feet below the surface of the present soil of the Red river valley ought to enlist the attention of geologists, from whom the public would be glad to hear an explanation.

PEOP'S Sun says Dakota got a black eye a year ago on account of the snow blockades in the southern portion of the territory. Everybody in the world heard of the blockades, how people were shut in for three months, and how many suffered, and yet very few people have heard that the present winter has been very mild. Until our needed March snow storms set in we enjoyed an almost perpetual September climate. The terrible winter of last year, which buried the whole country in snow, was not a sectional affair, and will probably not be repeated again for twenty years. It was less severe at Bismarck than any point in any of the western or middle states. But this is a difficult fact to impress on the minds of eastern people. It is always easier to make them believe what is bad of a country and very hard to distribute intelligence about what is good.

"THE Charge of the Heavy Brigade," Tenyson's new poem, made its appearance on the 1st inst., in London, and was cabled to the New York Independent and published in the New York Herald on the evening of the 1st. A note appended to the poem states: "The three hundred of the heavy brigade who made this famous charge were the Scots Greys and the second squadron of the Inniskillings, the remainder of the heavy brigade subsequently dashing up to their support. The three were Elliott, Scarlett's aid-de-camp, who had been riding by his side, and the trumpeter and Shogog, the orderly, who had been close behind him." The production is better finished and longer than his "Charge of the Light Brigade." As a matter of art it is superior, but as a spontaneous outburst of genuine war poetry it is inferior.

STOUT CITY will hold its municipal election next week. The leading candidate for mayor is Wm. Swartz, better known as "Perseverance William," an auctioneer of powerful lungs, whose chief characteristics are to occasionally get more supremely boozed, and indifferent to the consequences while on his hurrah, than any man west of the Atlantic ocean. He will probably be elected. The Evening Times, Charlie Collins' paper, advocates his election in a left-handed fashion.

JOE HAMILTON writes the Fort Benton Record from Maidenville (Maginnis) as follows: "Our camp is pretty lively at present. Lots of building is going on. Town property is 'way up'; one lot with a log cabin upon it sold yesterday for \$500 cash. The mines are all looking well. There are shafts down on several leads from 25 to 75 feet, and all

show up rich bodies of ore. A one-fourth interest in a placer claim sold a few days ago for \$12,000."

THE new president of the Sioux Falls water company, Mr. Elwell, of St. Paul, seems to be a boomer of unusual push. He is astonishing the natives of that live town in more ways than one. Among other things that he has recently done is the purchasing and consolidation of the newspapers of Sioux Falls, and will issue a first-class daily. Such a paper Sioux Falls needed a year or two ago. He will either make or break in short meter.

FARGO Argus, March 2: "During the week which ended Jan. 21 there were but 48 minutes of sunshine registered at Greenwich, England. Why should anybody stay in such a country of eternal fog and cloud when Dakota offers a realm of everlasting sunlight, and moonlight, and starlight, where a gloomy day is hardly known for months at a time?"

THE Helena Independent says it is stated that the late Col. Geo. Clendenin was not a member of the Surratt commission, another Col. Clendenin being connected with it. This gentleman was an officer in an Illinois regiment, and no relative of the late colonel. The similarity of names caused the mistake.

THE Montana newspapers spell the term applied to the warm northwest wind "chinook," while the papers outside of that territory, principally in Dakota, substitute the letter "e" for the "i." Which is right, and is there any authority for either way? Webster does not contain the word.

AN intelligent gentleman, writing from the Fort Maginnis camp says: "The quartz prospects here are opening up good, and the miners are going wild over the probabilities. Ruby silver and sulphuret of silver in abundance is found associated with the surface and float quartz."

THE proprietors of the Queen Bée flouring mills at Sioux Falls, have secured a large quantity of seed wheat from North Dakota, and are selling it to the farmers in that section at cost. Their object is to improve the wheat grown in that section.

FOR feeding each county prisoner the sheriff of Custer county, Montana, gets \$1 per day in county warrants, at which he grows. He wants \$1.25, each.

WHILE stupefied by liquor John Bock, a Benton tailor, was frozen to death in his shop one night recently.

## Manufactories for Bismarck.

Mercantile establishments follow closely on the trail of the pioneer granger. So closely in some instances as to make it difficult to determine which got there first: the farmer or the merchant. But the manufacturer never comes until the permanency of a new city has been established. When he seeks a foothold in a community, the solidity of that community is recognized abroad. This is the condition of affairs in Bismarck to-day. There are several parties now here for the purpose of locating factories. One gentleman by the name of C. H. Manley is at the Merchants. He contemplates the opening of a cigar manufactory. There are two brothers also stopping at the Merchants, named Yost, who intend to start a broom manufactory if they can obtain the assurance of our merchants to handle their brooms. This of course can be secured if their goods are warranted to be equal to foreign manufacture, and as they have been in the business many years in Illinois, and have all the improved machinery, there will be no difficulty in turning out first class work. The woolen mills project, which is a local enterprise, is receiving much encouragement; so, on the whole the outlook for manufactures in Bismarck is very bright at present. The successful operator of one manufacturing concern would be an incentive to others to come in, and in a very few years our citizens would be able to contemplate the smoke from many chimneys of institutions of industry in our midst. The first acquisition of this character is the most difficult to plant in a new region. Get the first and the others will follow from the mere force of custom.

It has commenced. The boom is setting in in earnest. The incoming passenger trains from the east, until this week, consisted of only two coaches, but there were five in the train last evening and three baggage cars. On the evening before four coaches were required to accommodate the travel, an increase of one a day. Many of these new comers will remain here. Some are land hunters, others river men, a goodly portion are enroute to the end of the track, while a few are going to the Maginnis mines. The influx will now continue to increase until the opening of navigation on the river, when many will pull out up the current. But others will rush in to take their places. They will come from every quarter, but no one will be able to tell from whence. They will just come, and that is all that anybody will care to know, and that will be sufficient. It's the boom. This explains the situation.

## It Has Commenced.

The boom is setting in in earnest. The incoming passenger trains from the east, until this week, consisted of only two coaches, but there were five in the train last evening and three baggage cars. On the evening before four coaches were required to accommodate the travel, an increase of one a day. Many of these new comers will remain here. Some are land hunters, others river men, a goodly portion are enroute to the end of the track, while a few are going to the Maginnis mines. The influx will now continue to increase until the opening of navigation on the river, when many will pull out up the current. But others will rush in to take their places. They will come from every quarter, but no one will be able to tell from whence. They will just come, and that is all that anybody will care to know, and that will be sufficient. It's the boom. This explains the situation.

## A New System.

E. G. Manley, of Minneapolis, is in Bismarck at work organizing a new insurance society or union. It is a new system of insurance, and it is claimed possesses all the desirable features of other similar organizations, placing it far in advance of any company now in vogue. The first union was incorporated March 22, 1879, in Pennsylvania, and at present there are many unions, aggregating a membership of over 13,000. It will require about twenty charter members to put the society in working order in this city. Mr. Manley has succeeded in securing several names, and feels confident of effecting an organization here.

## DONT FORGET.

That land seekers are increasing. That liberality and pluck are the twin elements of a boom.

That the North Pacific is not blockaded, but making schedule time.

That the "love spats" of the young are blizzard seasons in their hearts.

That what you can do to-day should not be deferred until to-morrow. It might spoil.

That Bismarck affords first-class opportunities to certain branches of manufactures.

That Bismarck has now reached the period where she will stand alone and grow like a weed.

That our real estate boomers are men of veracity who have solid grounds for their statements.

That there is more snow on the ground now in this section than there has been since last winter.

That the March blizzards are simply the spasmodic kicks of Old Boreas, and contain but little vitality.

That a big house makes Sam Whitney's face as radiant as the man's in the moon. They resemble each other a little, too.

That a fill of whiskey to a "roundel" is the full measure of his ambition. It is fine raiment and a home in a castle to him.

That warm winds, pelting sunbeams, green grass, the spring flood, steamboat men and the mosquitoes are things of the very near future.

That superannuated old men should go east to die in a quiet community, and young men should come west to grow up in a stirring country.

That some men render knowledge distasteful. They have more than they can manage. Their learning exceeds their sense and capacity.

That the Bismarck, Mouse River, Turtle Mountain and Manitoba railroad will be built, and will prove the greatest blessing to Bismarck.

That as God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, we should temper our wrath towards the incorrigible drunkard during these blizzard days.

That the opera house will now be the centre of attraction; as there is nothing like new faces and pretty feet to draw the "proper young" man.

That the Smooth Eph's sent here by the Fargo jokers should be treated to the "song and dance racket" from the outset. They are easily spotted.

That a little boreal weather is necessary to make us appreciate the soft, balmy zephyrs of spring, and endure the sultry days of the heated spell patiently.

That none of the town loafers, during the past three days, have been sitting on outside dry goods boxes, leaning at ladies as they passed along the walk.

That too much "boozie" leaves its mark upon the human countenance to a degree more conspicuous than the small-pox. Its colors are far more brilliant.

That our present snow crop contains millions of tons of fertilizing properties—ammonia, etc.,—according to Col. Thompson, as reported by Sheriff McKenzie.

That our city grangers have not been prancing gaily over their broad acres in neighboring precincts during the past three or four days, to any very big extent.

That a love-sick old person is a thousand times bigger fool than a young one. It is the regular process of hardening with the young and of softening with the old.

That the poet referred to the eastern states when he wrote:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

That Bismarck is fortunate in possessing men who know her worth, are confident of her destiny, and are able and willing to pull their wallets in support of her every wise enterprise.

That the building improvements of Bismarck for 1892 will exceed in value the improvements of all former years, and that our population next fall will be a hundred per cent. greater than it is to-day.

That the sun is bound to break out in broad, bright smiles every hour or two in this region, in spite of the most determined efforts of the clerk of the weather to keep him hid behind snow charged clouds.

That the farmers who cannot satisfy themselves with the opportunities at present open to them in this section will go elsewhere and do much worse; or return here next season and accept what are to-day third-rate "lay outs" and be contented. But contentment is everything.

That the farmer can accomplish much more in the way of growing a big crop in Burleigh county by working silently in his fields than by sitting around grocery stores and saloons, and bragging what he has done and intends to do. Intentions have never as yet accomplished anything, excepting the pavement of hades. They are n. g. in North Dakota.

That it is a most remarkable fact that but few towns and cities in Dakota can boast of "fair to middling" good newspapers, while these same towns and cities each contain from one hundred to one thousand men who could edit these Dakota journals with faultless skill and judgment. This state of affairs can be attributed to the fact that nine-tenths of the average citizens who happen to stumble onto a third-rate idea, which they have never seen in their local paper, are astonished that the editor is so ignorant as not to have already advanced it, and at once declare that they could make a better paper than anybody. They are of the opinion that one cheap idea or thought will run a newspaper forever.

## Will Deviate from Old Customs.

W. C. Pennypacker, the newly appointed trader for the Standing Rock Indian Agency, will go down to the agency in a few days. Mr. Pennypacker is an eastern man of advanced years and Yankee notions. Hence, he intends to break loose from the time-honored customs among the traders on the frontier, and not purchase the old trader's buildings and stock, on the contrary will put in a new outfit and erect new quarters. This innovation is likely to prove an expensive luxury; a fact readily discovered upon intelligent consideration of the situation. The present trader, being personally acquainted with all the Indians, can remove his goods to Springdale, a few miles down the river, in the vicinity of the largest camp on the reservation and cripple the new trader's business amazingly. The wisdom of old frontier customs have been proven, and it is dangerous to disregard them.







# The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, and delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

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Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.50.

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TRANSIENT.—Display, \$1.00 per inch first insertion; 50 cents for second, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.  
YEARLY.—\$5.00 per inch first month; \$3.00 per month thereafter. Professional Cards, (three types or less), \$1.50 first month; \$1.00 per month thereafter; \$15 per year.  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Special announcements, either foreign or local, set in solid nonpareil type and measured 12 lines to the inch, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line first insertion, or 40 cents for one week without change. Write-ups in minion type, 15 cents per line, measured ten lines to the inch.

**WEEKLY.**  
YEARLY.—Display, one-half of daily rates: if in both daily and weekly, 25 per cent. of daily rates will include weekly.  
The above rates are for the run of the paper.

DELEGATE PETTIGREW expresses the belief that the state as well as the division bill will pass at this session of congress.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, of Vermont, declines to receive the appointment to the supreme bench, although repeatedly urged to accept by the president.

The reporting of two cases of small-pox in Mandan by eastern papers is a meaner trick than the TRIBUNE supposed said papers were capable of playing.

The Fargo Republican urges the newspapers of Dakota to unite in prayers, forgetting that only the good die young, and that the most useful personage in every newspaper office is the devil.

It is now claimed by the Washington press gang that Conkling's letter declining the supreme judgeship is unfit for publication. The president tendered the position to Edmunds who also declined.

The first number of the reorganized Moonhead Argonaut, under a stock company, with the name changed to Daily News, appeared Monday. Its salutary was brief; in fact, simple, "Good evening—this evening."

The bill to restore the Fort Abercrombie military reservation to the public domain has been favorably reported; also the bill to ratify the agreement with the Crows to cede to the North Pacific the right of way through their reservation.

BUTLER B. STRONG, of Pennsylvania, the nominee for the marshalship of Dakota Territory, has served his state with marked ability as president of the senate, and the Pennsylvania press are saying some very pleasant things of him. It is predicted that the social and public life of the territory will in him receive a valuable acquisition.

The Bismarck TRIBUNE tells of the discovery of a bottomless lake of pure asphaltum near that place. If the editor of the TRIBUNE doesn't mend his gait, there is danger that he'll some day discover a bottomless lake of fire and brimstone.—Fargo Argus, 8th.

And the first "way-up" gang he strikes after touching that point will be his old friends on the Argus, to whom even Satan will take off his hat.

THE Jamestown Capital says: "Mud is so deep, thin and slippery at Fargo that a shipyard will soon be established there for the purpose of making boats for street navigation. They will also put sails on their new street cars. In this way business will be facilitated. Advertisements there should read: "One thousand desirable ponds within five minutes' walk of postoffice for sale."

It seems the letter attributed to Mr. Dunnell, which has caused so much of a sensation in the first Minnesota district was written by him, but there is nothing in it that he need be ashamed of. He simply informs a friend that he will make a good square fight for the senate, and that his friends think he had better be a candidate for re-election to the house, also. He asks the opinion of his friend, and requests him to sound Jones on the subject.

MR. S. C. DALRYMPLE, the great wheat king, estimates the cost of the first crop of wheat on the Dakota prairies, including breaking, \$9.00, and back-setting, \$1.75 the first year, and seed, seeding, harvesting and threshing the second, at \$13 per

acre. An average crop of twenty-two bushels to the acre at 90 cents a bushel, would return \$19.80 per acre, a profit of \$6.80. After the first crop the cost is less, being estimated at \$8 to \$9 per acre. No back-setting being necessary on the Missouri slope it reduces the cost \$1.75 per acre and increases the profit that much.

THE generous offer of General Manager Haupt to transport free for settlers along the line of the North Pacific all forest, fruit and shade trees wanted for planting during the year 1882 on their farms or for beautifying their homes, should not be forgotten. Let every man who can do so take advantage of this offer. Thus encouraged, the bottom lands should be drawn upon for millions of cottonwood, which can be had for the cost of pulling, and the nurseries of the east should be moved bodily, as it were, to the west to beautify and improve. The offer is as wise as it is generous, and shows that the management of the road is ready to encourage by every means within its power, the settlement and development of the country along its line. This, however, is but one instance—others might be noted.

Just now there is an active warfare made on Mr. Dunnell, member of congress, from the first district in Minnesota, with a view to accomplishing his defeat for a renomination this fall. What purports to be a confidential letter from him to one of his constituents is published, that has created a decided sensation; and although he denies the authorship of the letter, some of his warmest friends profess to accept the statement of his enemies, and regard him with distrust. They seem to forget that it would be easy enough to forge such a letter, or that the editor of the paper in which the letter appeared, would be just the one to do it. He has the ability and a motive, and could do it to perfection. His copy would differ only from Dunnell's in the shading of the letters. Dunnell would write a heavier hand than he, and possibly a little closer. It ought to require better testimony than that given by the Albert Lea Standard to convince any friend of Mr. Dunnell's that he would be guilty of the indiscretions charged.

ALREADY a great change has been noted since the opening of the North Pacific to Montana. The stock growers of that region are now for the first time enabled to reach the markets of the east in winter as well as in summer. Heretofore, Bismarck dealers who pretended to keep near the head of those engaged in their line were compelled to purchase large herds of Montana cattle in summer and keep them during the fall and winter to supply the demands of their customers. If their supply was exhausted during the winter or spring they were compelled to pay a higher price in Minnesota for an inferior article, frequently taking the cullings from the St. Paul and Minneapolis markets. Now they can purchase as required directly from the Montana producers. Pratt & Stone, for instance, have purchased during the winter several car loads of dressed beef at Miles City, and a great many fine dressed sheep. The market has also been supplied with unusually nice game and an abundance of it. When the road is extended to the Pacific Bismarck will be a far better market than St. Paul for California fruits of every sort, and a field for trade and sources for supplies will be opened that will be truly wonderful.

THE Bismarck, Mouse River and Manitoba railroad will be built, notwithstanding the pleasanties attempted at the expense of the company by the denizens of Mandan and Jamestown. Back of the company there are millions, and men controlling capital are urging forward the organization, preliminary surveys, etc., in order to get work at construction at the earliest possible moment. After the preliminary survey the line will be located, right of way secured, and grading commenced.

The country is all that it has been represented to be. Its soil is deep and rich, adapted to cereals. The grasses are nutritious and suitable for hay or grazing; the water is pure, timber is abundant, and the coal traffic alone will sustain a road. Enough capital and energy is represented in the organization to secure the right of way, make the preliminary surveys, and grade a good portion of the road. This being done, the remainder is easy enough, a basis of security having been created.

The line is one of the most important on the continent. It enables Winnipeg and the Manitoba region to reach water communication with the east at a point

two hundred miles nearer than St. Paul; it enables them to reach California by a line nearly a thousand miles shorter than the present route.

The fruit and silks from the Pacific, and iron, salt, stoves and other heavy goods that will come from the east by river to Bismarck and then by rail to Winnipeg will give a paying business not to speak of the passenger, coal, lumber, grain and other local traffic. One must be thoughtful, indeed, to presume for a moment this line will not be built. It will be built and so the present general manager, and the present organization will belong to the credit. The way to succeed, is to succeed. The way to build roads is to build them, a commanding position having been gained. And the way to develop a country and build up cities is to boom. The magic words "I can," are all powerful. Men may be much lower than the angels, but they are little inferior to the gods when their energies are aroused.

MISTAKES have been made in the management of city and county affairs, as mistakes have been made in handling almost every business interest in the county. While it is a duty to correct these mistakes, and everyone ought to be on the alert to do so; and public officers who fail to acknowledge the errors of the past and endeavor to correct apparent wrongs, ought to be relegated to private life, it is not best to keep the skeletons on parade. If assessments are unequal, greater care should be exercised in the future. Every person should be required to list his property, and if a disposition is shown to place a false valuation upon it in order to avoid a just proportion of taxation, the assessor should warn the parties showing such a disposition that perjury is punishable by severe penalties. The assessor ought not to permit one person to make a return fixing a valuation below his neighbor, on the same class of property, and when the day for equalization comes it is the citizen's privilege and his duty to be present and call attention to any wrongs or irregularities that have come under his observation. Suggestions made in a spirit of fairness and not for reproach, will surely be given due consideration by any officer having qualifications that fit him for his place.

As in the Chamber of Commerce the business men have united, and are working together to promote the public good regardless of past rivalries, or past enmities, even so the people may unite, and by giving attention may correct the errors of which they complain.

Year after year the town and country is improving. The old cabins used for the homes, or the old shells used for business houses are being replaced by new structures. Paint covers to-day the weather-worn surface of last year. Fences and porticos are added; improvement is made in the interior of almost every house. Society is improving. New settlers are coming in, and new enterprises are inaugurated. Church service receives greater encouragement, and the schools are better organized, and every indication points to the fact that the hoodoo days are over, and Bismarck has entered upon a new era.

In order to attract capital and encourage investment, our best points must be kept constantly in front. If dirty linen must be washed, let's have it all done up the week before election, and if every citizen takes a hand in it, so much the better. Until then, let everybody boom for Bismarck and the Missouri valley. Then shall the country prosper.

## How They Like It.

The boom edition of the Bismarck TRIBUNE is a daisy: It does credit to the town in which it is published, and will bring solid benefit to its entire region.—Fargo Argus.

The Bismarck TRIBUNE, considering the size and the character of the city in which it is published, is the best morning paper in the United States.—Minneapolis Journal.

The Bismarck TRIBUNE has issued a Chamber of Commerce edition on tinted paper illustrated with a map and several cuts of the city and its prominent buildings and filled with valuable information concerning that enterprising portion of the territory. The edition is a credit to the TRIBUNE and to the go-ahead people of that thriving section.—Fargo Sunday Bee.

The Bismarck TRIBUNE has issued a Chamber of Commerce edition, handsomely printed on heavy tinted paper, and containing an immense amount of valuable information regarding the advantages and resources of North Dakota. The edition is a credit alike to the TRIBUNE's publishers and to the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce.—Minneapolis Tribune.

## NEWS COMMENTS.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING has declined the nomination to the supreme bench, according to newspaper reports.

THE Moorhead Daily Argonaut has been merged into a stock company and the name of the paper changed to the Daily News.

THE territory of Montana pays \$600 per annum for the education of two little "deaf mutes"—Thomas Peters, of Butte, and Annie Wood, of Helena—at the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, near Washington, D. C.

JUDGE KIDDER is still in Washington, giving influence to the support of the proposition to make a state out of southern Dakota. He says he thinks the movement will prove successful, but he does not express himself very confidently.

It is estimated by the best judges that the mere withdrawal of Bowell from the recent pedestrian contest in New York caused the changing of hands of no less than \$100,000, and that double that amount was lost and won on the match.

THERE are seventy weeklies and five daily newspapers published in southern Dakota. North Dakota has five dailies distributed evenly over the territory. Four of the five in southern Dakota are in the Black Hills, and within a radius of four miles.

THE miners in the Barker district recently rode a dentist out of that camp on a rail, and now the tooth carpenter, who is at Maginnis desires the truth of Saxe's lines.

Bless me, this is pleasant,  
A riding on a rail.

MILES CITY is expecting a big immigration boom this spring. In fact business has jumped up there very much within the past month. Capt. John W. Smith, who is in Bismarck, says he has been compelled to increase the force at his place in order to accommodate the recent rush.

THE Hon. D. M. Kelleher's word seems to require a good deal of documentary support at Jamestown in order to make it solid. In the Alert of the 7th inst. he felt called upon to publish a private transaction with a Bismarck man to substantiate a contradiction he had previously made, regarding a report published by the TRIBUNE some days ago.

THE following decision has just been rendered by the postoffice department: Postmasters should decline to deliver mail to anyone but the person addressed without a general or special written order to do so. This ruling is made by the postmaster general, and all a postmaster can do is to live up to it; he has no discretion whatever in the matter, and it won't do a bit of good to "cuss" him about it.

HERE is about the way the Black Hills are "playing out." The Deadwood Pioneer of the 28th says: "Col. Bartlett, of the Pierre stage company, visited Galena on Sunday, where he loaded twenty odd wagons with two car loads of base bullion, aggregating 56,000 pounds, the result of ten days' run of the Sitting Bull smelter. Another car load will be ready for shipment this evening. The smelter is working much better than is usual for entire new works; in fact to perfection."

THE game law prohibiting of killing pheasant, fool-hen, quail or partridge, went into effect on March 1st, in Montana, and it will be unlawful to kill these birds until the 15th of August. Under the provisions of the law, the possession of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any animals or birds mentioned in this act, by any person or persons, is to be taken as prima facie evidence that such person or persons are guilty of killing the same. How about the game law in Dakota?

THE stock men of Montana, in the region of Fort Benton, are still annoyed by raiding bands of Indians. They come from across the line over the divide at the end of the Milk River range, strike across to West Butte, thence to the head of Willow Creek, and, following it down, come to the Marias valley, the land of fat horses. Having gathered as many of these together as time and opportunity allow, they have before them a ride of only sixty miles or so to get across the line with their plunder.

THE amenities of Montana journalism is beautifully illustrated by the following from the Helena Independent of the 28th ult: "The Herald editor is much amused because the editor of the Independent resented an insult. It is well known that the editor of the Herald cannot be insulted. He has once been cowed by a woman for publishing falsehoods to her discredit, and on several occasions has been kicked by gentlemen for the same reason. Of late years, however, the bald-headed imbecile who stands sponsor for the Herald, has sunk too low to receive such manifestations of contempt."

THE Miles City Journal of the 4th inst. says in that city a cutting affray occurred near the theatre Tuesday night, in which one of the girls cut a man named Bennett severely in the arm. She attempted to strike at his heart, but Bennett threw up his arm, thus saving his life. We learn that the same woman made a similar attack last year in Deadwood, on him. The girl was known in the Hills as "Big Em." She is a savage piece of humanity, and, as the Journal states, carved Bennett quite artistically in Deadwood about

a year ago. The recent cutting was simply her annual amusement with her man.

A few years ago a gentleman, now a legislator, had a "trading fort" some distance north of Fort Benton, M. T. In June he started to Fort Benton on business and told the employee whom he left in charge to take good care of the "garden" and to write to him occasionally. The employee was an Irishman, but spoke French and was known by the sobriquet of "Froggy." Here is a copy of the first letter received by the proprietor:

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DEAR SIR: \_\_\_\_\_ came into the fort and said he was "chief." I shot him. He's dead. The potatoes look well. Yours,  
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## WINNIPEG.

Shed Lambert Returns From There and Tells all About Its Boom.

Winnipeg is having an unprecedented boom—a regular old fashioned real estate craze; or in other words—in the expressive language of the United States they are having a little Yankee Doodle on Britis soil. That's just about what they are having, when it is simmered down to the unembellished, solid merits. Shed Lambert, who returned from there Tuesday evening, says he never experienced anything like it during all his peregrinations through this world of lunatics. Train loads of town lot hunters are arriving there daily and investing their ready cash with childlike simplicity. Business sites are sold for from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a foot front. Auctioneers are kept busy selling town lots from one to six miles from the center of Winnipeg, out on the open, wet, boreal swept prairies at figures that would put a man in possession of a quarter section of good government land with all the necessary improvements and required work. It is simply amazing to listen to his rehearsal of the way things are booming at Winnipeg, and then think of what the reaction will be when the craze is over, and prices begin to recede to their solid level. Gnashing of teeth will be a simple pastime. Hotels are bigger money making institutions than mines. It is almost impossible to get a bed to sleep in. It costs \$1.50 to occupy a barroom chair for a night. Any one who has a room big enough to open an eating house is fixed. There are no saloons in that city, no gambling houses nor variety theatres. They are prohibited. In order to obtain a license to return liquors it is necessary to start a hotel with thirty sleeping rooms. The best hotels there are inferior to those in Bismarck, but they can't be bought for anything less than an even \$100,000. A brother of F. P. Davis, of this city, who had a hotel, no better building than the Merchants, and a half as large, sold it for \$103,000 cash recently. Everything else is in proportion. A man with only \$10,000 or \$20,000 is kicked out of first class hotel barrooms as an undesirable bum.

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To expose the balloon character of the Winnipeg boom it is only necessary to give a few figures, and compare them with Bismarck prices. City business property—the vacant ground—is selling for from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per foot, and the land syndicate is offering farm land at \$2.50 per acre with a rebate of \$1.25 per acre for breaking it. Thus it will be seen that land is very cheap in comparison to city property, and yet it is necessary to offer a premium in order to induce people to go out into the rural districts to start tributary precincts for the support of Manitoba's inflated metropolis. This simply illustrates that there is no real merit in the Winnipeg boom; that it is a wild real estate craze that will wreck every one but the Yankee real estate dealers.

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BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid ..... \$ 1.00  
Three months, postage paid ..... 3.00  
Six months, postage paid ..... 5.00  
One year, postage paid ..... 10.00

## THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.50.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

**DAILY.**  
TRANSIENT.—Display, \$1.00 per inch first insertion; 50 cents for second, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

**YEARLY.**—\$5.00 per inch first month; \$3.00 per month thereafter. Professional Cards, (three lines or less), \$4.00 first month; \$1.00 per month thereafter; \$15 per year.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Special announcements, either foreign or local, set in solid nonpareil type and measured 12 lines to the inch, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line first insertion, or 40 cents for one week, without change. Write-ups in minion type, 15 cents per line, measured ten lines to the inch.

## WEEKLY.

**YEARLY.**—Display, one-half of daily rates; if in both daily and weekly, 25 per cent. of daily rates will include weekly.

The above rates are for the run of the paper.

DELEGATE PETTIGREW expresses the belief that the state as well as the division bill will pass at this session of congress.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, of Vermont, declines to receive the appointment to the supreme bench, although repeatedly urged to accept by the president.

The reporting of two cases of smallpox in Mandan by eastern papers is a canker trick than the TRIBUNE supposed said papers were capable of playing.

The Fargo Republican urges the newspapers of Dakota to unite in prayers, for getting that only the good die young, and that the most useful personage in every newspaper office is the devil.

It is now claimed by the Washington press gang that Conkling's letter declining the supreme judgeship is unfit for publication. The president tendered the position to Edmunds who also declined.

The first number of the reorganized Moorhead Argonaut, under a stock company, with the name changed to Daily News, appeared Monday. Its salutatory was brief; in fact, simple. "Good evening—this evening."

The bill to restore the Fort Abercrom big military reservation to the public domain has been favorably reported; also the bill to ratify the agreement with the Crows to cede to the North Pacific the right of way through their reservation.

BUTLER B. STRONG, of Pennsylvania, the nominee for the marshalship of Dakota Territory, has served his state with marked ability as president of the senate, and the Pennsylvania press are saying some very pleasant things of him. It is predicted that the social and public life of the territory will in him receive a valuable acquisition.

The Bismarck TRIBUNE tells of the discovery of a bottomless lake of pure asphaltum near that place. If the editor of the TRIBUNE doesn't mend his gait, there is danger that he'll some day discover a bottomless lake of fire and brimstone.—Fargo Argus, 8th.

And the first "way-up" gang he strikes after touching that point will be his old friends on the Argus, to whom even Satan will take off his hat.

THE Jamestown Capital says: "Mud is so deep, thin and slippery at Fargo that a shipyard will soon be established there for the purpose of making boats for street navigation. They will also put sails on their new street cars. In this way business will be facilitated. Advertisements there should read: "One thousand desirable ponds within five minutes' walk of postoffice for sale."

It seems the letter attributed to Mr. Dunnell, which has caused so much of a sensation in the first Minnesota district was written by him, but there is nothing in it that he need be ashamed of. He simply informs a friend that he will make a good square fight for the senate, and that his friends think he had better be a candidate for re-election to the house, also. He asks the opinion of his friend, and requests him to sound Jones on the subject.

MR. S. C. DALRYMPLE, the great wheat king, estimates the cost of the first crop of wheat on the Dakota prairies, including breaking, \$3.00, and back-setting, \$1.75 the first year, and seed, seeding, harvesting and threshing the second, at \$13 per

acre. An average crop of twenty two bushels to the acre at 90 cents a bushel, would return \$19.80 per acre, a profit of \$6.80. After the first crop the cost is less, being estimated at \$8 to \$9 per acre. No back-setting being necessary on the Missouri slope it reduces the cost \$1.75 per acre and increases the profit that much.

THE generous offer of General Manager Haupt to transport free for settlers along the line of the North Pacific all forest, fruit and shade trees wanted for planting during the year 1882 on their farms or for beautifying their homes, should not be forgotten. Let every man who can do so take advantage of this offer. Thus encouraged, the bottom lands should be drawn upon for millions of cottonwood, which can be had for the cost of pulling, and the nurseries of the east should be moved bodily, as it were, to the west to beautify and improve. The offer is as wise as it is generous, and shows that the management of the road is ready to encourage by every means within its power, the settlement and development of the country along its line. This, however, is but one instance—others might be noted.

JUST now there is an active warfare made on Mr. Dunnell, member of congress, from the first district in Minnesota, with a view to accomplishing his defeat for a renomination this fall. What purports to be a confidential letter from him to one of his constituents is published, that has created a decided sensation, and although he denies the authorship of the letter, some of his warmest friends profess to accept the statement of his enemies, and regard him with distrust. They seem to forget that it would be easy enough to forge such a letter, or that the editor of the paper in which the letter appeared, would be just the one to do it. He has the ability and a motive, and could do, it to perfection. His copy would differ only from Dunnell's in the shading of the letters. Dunnell would write a heavier hand than he, and possibly a little closer. It ought to require better testimony than that given by the Albert Lea Standard to convince any friend of Mr. Dunnell's that he would be guilty of the indiscretions charged.

ALREADY a great change has been noted since the opening of the North Pacific to Montana. The stock growers of that region are now for the first time enabled to reach the markets of the east in winter as well as in summer. Heretofore, Bismarck dealers who pretended to keep near the head of those engaged in their line were compelled to purchase large herds of Montana cattle in summer and keep them during the fall and winter to supply the demands of their customers. If their supply was exhausted during the winter or spring they were compelled to pay a higher price in Minnesota for an inferior article, frequently taking the cullings from the St. Paul and Minneapolis markets. Now they can purchase as required directly from the Montana producers. Pratt & Stone, for instance, have purchased during the winter several car loads of dressed beef at Miles City, and a great many fine dressed sheep. The market has also been supplied with unusually nice game and an abundance of it. When the road is extended to the Pacific Bismarck will be a far better market than St. Paul for California fruits of every sort, and a field for trade and sources for supplies will be opened that will be truly wonderful.

THE Bismarck, Mouse River and Manitoba railroad will be built, notwithstanding the pleasantries attempted at the expense of the company by the denizens of Mandan and Jamestown. Back of the company there are millions, and men controlling capital are urging forward the organization, preliminary surveys, etc., in order to get work at construction at the earliest possible moment. After the preliminary survey the line will be located, right of way secured, and grading commenced.

The country is all that it has been represented to be. Its soil is deep and rich, adapted to cereals. The grasses are nutritious and suitable for hay or grazing; the water is pure, timber is abundant, and the coal traffic alone will sustain a road. Enough capital and energy is represented in the organization to secure the right of way, make the preliminary surveys, and grade a good portion of the road. This being done, the remainder is easy enough, a basis of security having been created.

The line is one of the most important on the continent. It enables Winnipeg and the Manitoba region to reach water communication with the east at a point

two hundred miles nearer than St. Paul; it enables them to reach California by a line nearly a thousand miles shorter than the present route.

The fruit and silks from the Pacific, and iron, salt, stoves and other heavy goods that will come from the east by river to Bismarck and then by rail to Winnipeg will give a paying business not to speak of the passenger, coal, lumber, grain and other local traffic. One must be thoughtless, indeed, to presume for a moment this line will not be built. It will be built and so the present general manager, and the present organization will belong to the credit. The way to succeed, is to succeed. The way to build roads is to build them, a commanding position having been gained. And the way to develop a country and build up cities is to boom. The magic words "I can," are all powerful. Men may be much lower than the angels, but they are little inferior to the gods when their energies are aroused.

MISTAKES have been made in the management of city and county affairs, as mistakes have been made in handling almost every business interest in the county. While it is a duty to correct these mistakes, and everyone ought to be on the alert to do so; and public officers who fail to acknowledge the errors of the past and endeavor to correct apparent wrongs, ought to be relegated to private life, it is not best to keep the skeletons on parade. If assessments are unequal, greater care should be exercised in the future. Every person should be required to list his property, and if a disposition is shown to place a false valuation upon it in order to avoid a just proportion of taxation, the assessor should warn the parties showing such a disposition that perjury is punishable by severe penalties. The assessor ought not to permit one person to make a return fixing a valuation below his neighbor, on the same class of property, and when the day for equalization comes it is the citizen's privilege and his duty to be present and call attention to any wrongs or irregularities that have come under his observation. Suggestions made in a spirit of fairness and not for reproach, will surely be given due consideration by any officer having qualifications that fit him for his place.

As in the Chamber of Commerce the business men have united, and are working together to promote the public good regardless of past rivalries, or past enmities, even so the people may unite, and by giving attention may correct the errors of which they complain.

Year after year the town and country is improving. The old cabins used for the homes, or the old shells used for business houses are being replaced by new structures. Paint covers to day the weather-worn surface of last year. Fences and porticos are added; improvement is made in the interior of almost every house. Society is improving. New settlers are coming in, and new enterprises are inaugurated. Church & receive greater encouragement, and the schools are better organized, and every indication points to the fact that the hoodoo days are over, and Bismarck has entered upon a new era.

In order to attract capital and encourage investment, our best points must be kept constantly in front. If dirty linen must be washed, let's have it all done up the week before election, and if every citizen takes a hand in it, so much the better. Until then, let everybody boom for Bismarck and the Missouri valley. Then shall the country prosper.

## How They Like It.

The boom edition of the Bismarck TRIBUNE is a daisy. It does credit to the town in which it is published, and will bring solid benefit to its entire region.—Fargo Argus.

The Bismarck TRIBUNE, considering the size and the character of the city in which it is published, is the best morning paper in the United States.—Minneapolis Journal.

The Bismarck TRIBUNE has issued a Chamber of Commerce edition on tinted paper illustrated with a map and several cuts of the city and its prominent buildings and filled with valuable information concerning that enterprising portion of the territory. The edition is a credit to the TRIBUNE and to the go-ahead people of that thriving section.—Fargo Sunday Bee.

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## NEWS COMMENTS.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING has declined the nomination to the supreme bench, according to newspaper reports.

THE Moorhead Daily Argonaut has been merged into a stock company and the name of the paper changed to the Daily News.

THE territory of Montana pays \$600 per annum for the education of two little deaf mutes—Thomas Peters, of Butte, and Annie Wood, of Helena—at the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, near Washington, D. C.

JUDGE KIDDER is still in Washington, giving influence to the support of the proposition to make a state out of southern Dakota. He says he thinks the movement will prove successful, but he does not express himself very confidently.

It is estimated by the best judges that the mere withdrawal of Bowell from the recent pedestrian contest in New York caused the changing of hands of no less than \$100,000, and that double that amount was lost and won on the match.

THERE are seventy weeklies and five daily newspapers published in southern Dakota. North Dakota has five dailies distributed evenly over the territory. Four of the five in southern Dakota are in the Black Hills, and within a radius of four miles.

THE miners in the Barker district recently rode a dentist out of that camp on a rail, and now the tooth carpenter, who is at Maginnis desires the truth of Saxe's lines.

Bless me, this is pleasant,  
A riding on a rail.

MILES CITY is expecting a big immigration boom this spring. In fact business has jumped up there very much within the past month. Capt. John W. Smith, who is in Bismarck, says he has been compelled to increase the force at his place in order to accommodate the recent rush.

THE Hon. D. M. Kelleher's word seems to require a good deal of documentary support at Jamestown in order to make it solid. In the Alert of the 7th inst. he felt called upon to publish a private transaction with a Bismarck man to substantiate a contradiction he had previously made, regarding a report published by the TRIBUNE some days ago.

THE following decision has just been rendered by the postoffice department: Postmasters should decline to deliver mail to anyone but the person addressed without a general or special written order to do so. This ruling is made by the postmaster general, and all a postmaster can do is to live up to it; he has no discretion whatever in the matter, and it won't do a bit of good to "cuss" him about it.

HERE is about the way the Black Hills are "playing out." The Deadwood Pioneer of the 28th says: "Col. Bartlett, of the Pierre stage company, visited Galena on Sunday, where he loaded twenty odd wagons with two car loads of base bullion, aggregating 55,000 pounds, the result of ten days' run of the Sitting Bull smelter. Another car load will be ready for shipment this evening. The smelter is working much better than is usual for entire new works; in fact to perfection."

THE game law prohibiting of killing pheasant, fool-hen, quail or partridge, went into effect on March 1st, in Montana, and it will be unlawful to kill these birds until the 15th of August. Under the provisions of the law, the possession of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any animals or birds mentioned in this act, by any person or persons, is to be taken as prima facie evidence that such person or persons are guilty of killing the same. How about the game law in Dakota?

THE stock men of Montana, in the region of Fort Benton, are still annoyed by raiding bands of Indians. They come from across the line over the divide at the end of the Milk River range, strike across to West Butte, thence to the head of Willow Creek, and, following it down, come to the Marias valley, the land of fat horses. Having gathered as many of these together as time and opportunity allow, they have before them a ride of only sixty miles or so to get across the line with their plunder.

THE amenities of Montana journalism is beautifully illustrated by the following from the Helena Independent of the 28th ult: "The Herald editor is much amused because the editor of the Independent resented an insult. It is well known that the editor of the Herald cannot be insulted. He has once been cowed by a woman for publishing falsehoods to her discredit, and on several occasions has been kicked by gentlemen for the same reason. Of late years, however, the bald-headed imbecile who stands sponsor for the Herald, has sunk too low to receive such manifestations of contempt."

THE Miles City Journal of the 4th inst. says in that city a cutting affray occurred near the theatre Tuesday night, in which one of the girls cut a man named Bennett severely in the arm. She attempted to strike at his heart, but Bennett threw up his arm, thus saving his life. We learn that the same woman made a similar attack last year in Deadwood, on him. The girl was known in the Hills as "Big Em." She is a savage piece of humanity, and as the Journal states, carved Bennett quite artistically in Deadwood about

a year ago. The recent cutting was simply her annual amusement with her man.

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